

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter, the writer presents the research design, research setting and subjects, technique and instruments of data collection, step in collecting data, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

According to Helen (1993), research design is a blueprint or plan specifically created to answer the research question and to control variance. In term of research design, this study employs descriptive qualitative research design. Creswell (2014) argues that qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups ascribed to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures. In this case, the data are typically collected in the participant's setting, they are analyzed inductively built from particular to general themes, and the researcher makes interpretations of the meaning of the data.

In this research, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative design because the researcher wants to identify the problems the students face in learning listening, the causes of the students' problems in learning listening and the solutions of problems in learning listening.

### **3.2 Research Setting and Subjects**

According to Mc.Millan (1993) cited in Doromae (2014), research subject is an individual that associates in a research, or some who are being researched for the purpose of data collection. The subjects of this study are 7 students of the second year's students at SMA Islam Batu. The students are selected as the source of collecting the data because, the teacher said that they have the same problems based on her preliminary study, they had problems in learning listening such as in accents, in pronunciation, rate of speech, lack of vocabulary.

In this research, the researcher used snowball sampling to select the participants because this sampling technique can help the researcher discover the characteristics of a population that wasn't aware existed. It easier for the researcher to found the subject in this study. Creswell (2012:209) cited in Putra (2017) snowball sampling is term of purposeful sampling that often proceeds after a study begins and occurs when the researcher asks participant to recommend other person to be sampled. Then, the following subject might recommend others name and so on until data is sufficient. Therefore, the researcher began to gather information and investigate their problems, the causes of the problem, and the solutions of the problems in learning listening.

### **3.3 Techniques and Instruments of Data Collection**

In this research, observation and interview techniques are used in collecting the data. To facilitate the data collection, in the even that, the instruments such as observation check list and interview guide are used.

### **1.3.1 Observation**

According to Ary (2002:403 as cited in Vebrianti, 2012), observation is the most basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research. So, observation is words to describe the sitting or to describe a specific data collection strategy.

Ary (2002 cited in Fitriana, 2012), said that observation is classified in to two types, namely participant observation and non-participant observation. The participant observation is the observer actively participates and become insider in the event being observed means that he or she experiences events in the same way as the participants. Non- participant observation is the observer not directly involved in the situation to be observed. In other words the observer is the outside looking in and does not intentionally interact with or affect the object of the observation.

In this research, the writer used non-participant observation as the instruments to collect the data which mean that the researcher not directly involved in the situation to be observed. As a result of the observation checklist was used to facilitate the collection of information about the problems the students face in learning listening, the causes of the students' problems in learning listening and the solutions of problems in learning listening during the listening lesson.

### **1.3.2 Interview**

The interview is an important data gathering technique involving verbal communication between the researcher and the subject. Interviews are commonly used in survey designs and in exploratory and descriptive studies (Mathers, Fox,

Hunn, 2002). There are some approaches to interviewing. The first is structured interview while enables the interviewer to ask each respondent the same questions in the same way. A tightly structured schedule of questions is used, very much like a questionnaire. The questions contained in the questionnaire will have been planned in advance, sometimes with the help of a pilot study to refine the questions. The second is semi-structured interview involves a series of open-ended questions based on the topic areas the researcher wants to cover. The open-ended nature of the question defines the topic under investigation but provides opportunities for both interviewer and interviewee to discuss some topics in more detail. The third is unstructured interviews (sometimes referred to as "depth" or "in depth" interviews) are so called because they have very little structure at all. The interviewer approaches the interview with the aim of discussing a limited number of topics, sometimes as few as one or two, and frames successive questions according to the interviewee's previous response.

In this research, the semi-structured interview is used where the interview is conducted as usual conversation in order to know about the problems the students faced, the causes of the students' problems and the solution of the problems in learning listening. To facilitate the interview, an interview guide is used. The researcher used voice recording in conducting the interview to avoid misinformation.

#### **1.4 Step in Collecting Data**

The data are collected in order to obtain information about the problems the students faced, the causes of the students' problems and the solution of the

problems in learning listening. There are some procedures that are conducted to complete this study, those procedures are:

1. Conducting observation toward the students to get the information related to the problems the students faced, the causes of the students' problems and the solution of the problems in learning listening.
2. Interviewing the students based on result of the observation to get more detail information related to the problems the students faced, the causes of the students' problems and the solution of the problems in learning listening.
3. Collecting the data from the result of the observation and interview related to the problems the students faced, the causes of the students' problems and the solution of the problems in learning listening.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

According to Ary et al (2010: 480) cited in Adhayani (2016), data analysis is a process whereby the researcher searches and arranges the data systematically in order to increase understanding of the data and to enable the researcher in presenting the data. Before analyzing the data, the writer uses the procedures of the analysis as follows:

1. Identifying the problems the students faced, the causes of the students' problems and the solutions of the problems in learning listening.
2. Classifying the result of the data analysis related to the problems the students faced, the causes of the students' problems and the solutions of the problems in learning listening.

3. Describing the problems the students faced, the causes of the students' problems and the solutions of the problems in learning listening.
4. Last, drawing the conclusion on the result of the data analysis.

